less so if the act was done under the pretended (and not real) lawful authority! The wrong which Canada has done did not consist chiefly in a scramble for the right of fishing. It consisted of an attempt on the part of Canada to compel the United States to repeal certain laws of a wholly domestic character.

Mr. Ingalls—That purpose does not anywhere appear.

Mr. Hara—That purpose is manifestly disclosed by the rectais of the report of the committee.

Mr. Ingalls—But it nowhere appears by the evidence that there is any such purpose on the part of Great Britain. I should like to know from the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) what is the purpose of this bill. If its purpose is to apply the lex talionis that does not mean anything. This thing has got to be settled by treaty or by war.

Mr. Hora—It can be settled by stopping these outrages.

Mr. Localls—But the trouble is liable to break out

Mr. Hoar-it can be settled by treaty or by war.

Mr. Hoar-it can be settled by stopping these outrages.

Mr. Ingalis—But the trouble is liable to break out again. It has got to be settled (so far as this bill is concerned) either by diplomacy or by blood. I would like to know what the senator from Verment understands the bill to mean. Does he want this bill to settle the trouble by negociations or by a fight?

Mr. Edmunds—By neither.

Mr. Ingalis—Then you do not want to settle it at all?

Mr. Edmunds—That is the jump of my friend, out of the frying pan into the sea. The bill provides that the President of the United States may (if our vessels are mistreated in Canadian ports) say that Canadian fishermen shall not come into the waters of the Canadian fishermen shall not come into the waters of the United States at all. Suppose he says—that is not war. United States at all. Suppose he says—that is will be. Who can stand it best! I think that the people of the United States can stand it best, and that it will be found to persuasion to the people of Canada to mitigate somewhat the asperity of their language and conduct. But suppose that it does not have that effect—then we have simply got non-intercourse between the United States and the British provinces; and the question will be—who can stand that the longest? I think there is only one answer to that proposition.

Mr. Ingalis—The Senator from Vermont states that the question in controversy between the two countries is merely the interpretation of construction of the Treaty of 1818.

Mr. Edmunds—No; I do not say that.

Mr. Ingalis—Interversy between the two countries is merely the interpretation of construction of the Treaty of 1818.

Mr. Edmunds—No; I do not say that.

Mr. Ingalis—I understood the Senator to say that England had always been a ruillan, a coward and a builty among the nations of the earth, insolent to the weak, tyramical to the feeble, and cringing and obsequious to the strong. Her history for centuries has been a record of crime against the Roman Catholics, against the Boers of South Africa, arainst the Hindoos and the Chinese, wherever there has been a feeble, a weak, a helpless mation, Great Britain has been there for the purpose of rapacity and plunder and conquest. England bears no good-will to this country. The memory of two defeats Fankles, I dare say, in the breasts of Englishmen. I believe that there is no special reciprocity of good-will to this country. The memory of two defeats rankles, I dare say, in the breasts of Englishmen. I believe that there is no special reciprocity of good-will on the part of America toward England. There are few Americans who do not recgret Waterloo. There are few Americans who do not recgret Waterloo. There are few Americans who do not regret waterloom from a cristence of England toward this country has been one of insolence and suspicion and outrage from the beginning of our national existence. If I read this transaction aright, there is no purpose on the part of Great Britain to secure a peaceful solution, a pacific interpretation of the doubtful provisions of the Treaty of 1818. Therefore I was glad to hear of the interpretation placed on the proposed lecislation by the Senator from Maine (Mr. Frye—that so far as he is concerned it is to be a declaration to Great Britain to secure as the senator from Maine (Mr. Frye—that so far nashe its converted it is to be a declaration to Great Britain focusing her agency and her power in the matter) that she will persist further at the peril.

Mr. Hoar—I do not think there will be any great necessity for any further argument in s

ports to enforce upon us arainst our will a certain demestic policy as being one of the most emphalic and diagrant acts of hostility that can be committed without actual war.

Mr. Morgan declared that so far from this being a war-like measure, it was a measure of peace. But if the troubles were allowed to go on, there would be war in them—and war beyond the control of Congress. The first blood that would be drawn in a controversy of this kind on the Canadian coast would be the toesin of war. The people of the United States would be plunged into war by it as rapidly as they had been by John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry and they would go into it unanimously. American fishermen would find in the defence of their rights just as much support of the Gulf of Mexico as on the coast of Maine.

Mr. Evarts argued in support of the bill, which, he said, was not in the nature of a menace or tending at all in that direction. It was the duty of Congress, he said, to take the subject away from local disturbance, irritation, and the subject away from local disturbance, irritation, and the subject away from local disturbance, irritation, and trescitment. So far from the bill tending to war or tending a minrage, it was intended to have a contrary effect. It was an included as anouncement to the people that they had only to trust their protection, not to personal they had only to trust their protection, not to personal they had only to trust their protection, not to personal they had only to trust their protection, not to personal they had only to trust their protection, not to personal they had only to trust their protection, not to personal they had only to trust their protection, not to personal they had only to the followernment of the United States; and when the opening summer should bring about the contract of both governments in a deliberate consideration of what should be done in order to sive stability of intercourse and in order to give stability to the peace and dignity of the low great nations—the United States and t

Mr. Vest's amendment for the appointment of a Com-missioner to take testimony in regard to the losses and injuries inflicted by British authorities upon American shermen, was lost; yeas 17, nays 27.

The bill was then passed. Yeas 46, nays 1 shiddle-

The text of the bill was printed in THE TRIBUSE of Thursday last.
The House to-day adopted the following resolution:

Pereired. That the President be requested to transmit to the House copies of such correspondence, up to the present day, but ween this Government and the British Government, as he may decide an how properly be made public, in regard to the approximation indicated in Camstian ports on American fishing better than the property of the Heavy because the present of the Heavy because the control of the Heavy because to correct causalian ports open to foreign vessels to buy and sell, and to transmit merobandies therein, and which is permitted in such ports to American trading vessels and to vessels of all other nationalities.

LEGISLATION BEFORE CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan. 24.-The credentials of Charles B. Farwell, elected to succeed John A. Logan, were presented to the Senate to-day and placed on file.

Mr. McMillan, from the Committee on Commerce, re-ported back, favorably, the House bill to extend the privileges of the act of June 10, 1880, in relation to the immediat transportation of dutiable goods to Bridgeport, Com. Passed.

The credentials of Cushman Kellog Davis, Senstor

sleet from Minnesota, for the full term of six years, from March 4, 1887, were presented and placed on file. The following bills, &c., were introduced in the House to-day and referred:

By Mr. Morrow, of California-Resolution of the California Legislature asking for the restoration of ex-Governor Stoneman to the retired list of the Army, with the

By Mr. Springer, of Illinois-Proposing a Constitutional amendment changing the time for the assembling of Con-gass to the first Wednesday in January of each year. By Mr. Lawler, of Illinois—Resolution directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expedi-

Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of immediately appropriating \$50,000,000 to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy for the construction, equipment and armament of such new ressels of war as may be deemed necessary.

By Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio-Resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the House if the net earnings of any aided Pacific Railroad are reduced by allowance of constructive mileage to unaided branches or if any considerable sum is now due from any of those roads in consequence of former incorrect division of net earnings between aided and unaided parts.

By Mr. Thomas, of Illinois—To increase the Naval establishment. (it authorizes the construction of two steel cruisers of about 4,000 tons displacement of the type of cruiser No. 1 at a cost, exclusive of armament, of not more than \$1,300,000 each; five steel gunboats of the type of gunboat No. 1 at a cost, exclusive of armament, of not more than \$220,000 each; and six steel torpedo boats having a maximum speed of not less than twenty-four knots per hour, to cost exclusive of armament, \$100,000 each. An appropriation of \$5,800,000 is made by the bill.)

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Washington, Jan. 24 (Special).—The House is not making much progress with the River and Harbor bill, although it is devoting a good deal of precious time to that measure. Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, to-day offered an amendment making a lump appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the improvement of such rivers and harbors as the President and Secretary in their discretion may deem worthy of improvement. There was much trouble in obtaining a quorum, but the amendment was finally rejected. The opponents of the bill, although few in numbers, were alert and active, and demanded a quorum at every turn, so that when the House adjourned, after 5 o'clock, not more than one half of the items of the bill had been considered. THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

THE BROOKLYN PUBLIC BUILDING BILL. Washington, Jan. 24 (Special).—Felix Campbell to-day tried to persuade the House to pass the Brooklyn Public Building bill, but failed. As usual, Mr. Holman was on his feet when unanimous consent was asked, and while he did not muster courage to object to the consideration of the measure, his compisiting provoked an objection from Cewies, of North Carolina, who demanded the regu-

PREMATURE EXPLOSION OF A TORPEDO. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Commander T. F. Jewell, commanding the Essex, reports to the Navy Department, under date of Singapore, December 18, that on December 14, while exercising with torpedoes, a premature explo-sion of an exercise torpedo, containing four and one half pounds of gun cotton, occurred before the torpedo was submerged. The fragments of the torpedo case killed Peter Hagel, an apprentice, and wounded William C. Hammond, August Pettig and R. F. Gerbrach, apprentice, a board of luquiry was ordered to investigate the cause of the explosion.

AMENDING THE FUNDING BILL Washington, Jan. 24.—In behalf of the House Committee on Pacific Railroads, Mr. Outhwaite has propared an amendment to the second section of the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, reported by that committee. This is the section which makes provision for the ascertainment of the indebteduces of the railroad companies to the Government. sent is, first, to remove any uncertainty as to the iem of the sinking fund as a credit, and second, to

increase the interest to be paid to three and one-twentieth per cent. The committee, he says, has discovered that the plan of settlement proposed in the bill would result in the collection of interest at the rate of 2.99 per cent. By striking out the clause authorizing the application of the sunking fund as a credit, this increase in the rate of interest is secured.

MR. PHELPS AND THE NEW-JERSEY SENATE. Washington, Jan. 24.—William Walter Phelps, refer-ring to last night's dispatch from Trenton, which represents him as being quoted to the effect that the Senate sents him as being quoted to the effect that the Senate of New-Jersey will organize to-morrow (Tuesday) denies the atory. He saye he not only expressed no such opinion, but has no such opinion, or any other in the premises, ex-ceptina; "the Republican Senators of New-Jersey are able and ready, without any outside counsel to find out their duty, and do it."

WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON SOTIES.

WASHINGTON. Monday, Jan. 24, 1887.

PUBLIC BUILDING.—Senator Mahone reported favorably

PUBLIC BUILDING.—Senator Mahone reported favorably a bill for the extension and repair of the public building at Newark, N. J., at a cost not to exceed \$25,000.

CLAIM DISALLOWED.—The First Controller has disal lowed another claim of Colonel John 8, Mosby for a refund of fees, etc., improperly turned into the Treasury while Consul at Hong Kong, amounting to about \$8,000. Colonel Mosby's claims against the Government which have been disallowed amount to about \$12,000.

NORTHWEST INDIANS.—Commissioner Atkins has received a telegram from the Northwest Indian Commissioner.

NORTHWEST INDIANS.—Commissioner Atkins has re-ceived a telegram from the Northwest Indian Commis-sion to the effect that it has just concluded a satisfactory agreement with the Fort Belknap Indians and is now on its way to the Blackfeet Agency.

RESIGNED.—The resignation of Major George M. Lock-

RESIGNED.—The resignation of Major George M. Lockwood, of New-York, as Chief Clerk of the Department of the Interior, tendered on the luceoning of the present Administration, was to-day accepted by Secretary Lamar. Amos Hadley, of Maine, Chief of the Division of Stationery and Printing, has been temporarily assigned to duty as Chief Clerk. L. Q. C. Lamar, jr., private secretary to the Secretary of the Interior, has been temporarily assigned to the charge of Mr. Hadley's division.

NATIONAL BANK PETITION.—The petition presented by Senator Allison to-day from the National banks of Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Paul saks that the bill now pending before the Finance Committee to raise certain cities named in the bill to the dignity of reserve cities be amended so as to allow reserve cities to deposit one-half of their reserve with banks in cities outside of New-York City. At present, the petitioners say, the banks must keep their reserve money at home or deposit with New-York banks. The Chicago banks ask that Chicago be placed on an equality with New-York, the St. Paul banks that Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee and Boston be granted equal privileges with New-York, and the Minneapolis banks that Chicago and St. Louis be raised to equal dignity with New-York.

TO INVESTIGATE THE STRIKE.

TO INQUIRE AS TO THE PRICE OF COAL.

AND TO LEARN BY WHAT RIGHT PRIVATE DETEC TIVES CARRY ARMS-ACTION OF THE LEGIS-LATURE. IST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG F

ALBANY, Jan. 24.-The coal heavers' strike and the shooting of the boy Thomas Hogan by Pinkerton's detectives, in Hoboken, were the chief subjects considered by the Senate and Assembly to night. The Senate had hardly met before Mr. Murphy, of New-York, was on his feet waving a paper at Licutenant-Governor Jones and demanding that it should be read. The paper contained this

resolution:

Resoluted, That the District-Attorney of the City and County of New-York be requested to report to this hody with all convenient speed by what authority persons other than polled officers and the National and State military carry or are permitted to carry arms in the City and County of New-York; with a reference to the law statute or otherwise bearing on the subject, and what if any, legislation is necessary to prevent or prohibit the carrying of arms by such persons.

In support of this resolution Senator Murphy said:

"The object of this resolution is a very simple and plain one. Within a very days some of the citizens of an ad-

one. Within a very days some of the citizens of an adolding State have been shot down by private detectives engaged by corporations. If these private detectives can noot down the citizens of our neighboring States, we do not know at what time we may be placed in a similar

The resolution was passed by the Benate by a unani-

nous vote.
In the Assembly the Democratic leader, Mr. Sheehan, called up a resolution offered by Assemblyman Greene, of Orange County, a fortnight ago, requesting Charles F. Peck, the superintendent of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, to investigate the coal heavers' strike. The resolution is given below: the coal heavers strike. The resolution is given below:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of the Eurosa of Statistics
of Labor in this State be authorized and requested to make an
investigation in the causes of the corolitant prices now being
charged for coal in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and
also as to the causes of the strikes now existing among the
coal heavers or handlers and 'dougshoremen, and that he make
a report of such investigation to this Assembly within forty
days to the end that such legislation may be made as shall
give early and efficient relief to the manufacturing and industrial interests of the State, and prevent a recurrence of a like
state of affairs.

tate of affairs.

Ex-Speaker Erwin said that he thought the investigaion ought to be made by the Assembly itself and not by Mr. Peck. The investigations made by committees of the Legislature of late years had been fruitful in benefit to the people. It was obvious that the strike of the coal heavers ought to be investigated. He would move that Speaker Husted be authorized to appoint a special comnittee of dve Assemblymen to make the suggested inves-

John L Flatt thought that all were futile, and moved that the resolution and Mr. Erwin's amendment should be laid on the table. Such a resolution, he said, was merely "taffy" for the workingmen; almost every member would probably vote for it through fear of some supposed workman in the gallery. Mr. Platt railled only three other members in support of his motion.

that city were interested in the resolution because the price of coal to them had been advanced 100 per ceut. That was their main interest in the resolution. Few of the coal-heavers lived in New-York, therefore the sole interest of the workingmen of New-York was in the high price of coal. Mr. Arnold and Mr. Cole also supported the resolution.

price of coal. Ar. Allows and the resolution.

Mr. Latimer said that there was general disartisfaction among the horse-car drivers and conductors with their wages; this also, ought to be investigated. He offered an amendment to that effect, which he afterward withdrew upon being told that he was "loading down" the resolution.

drew upon being told that he was "loading down" the resolution.

Mr. Erwin's amendment providing that the investigation of the strike should be nade by a committee of the Assembly was then adopted and the original resolution was adopted by the vote of 101 to 1, the sole negative vote being given by John I. Platt.

Assembly man Hadley, of Franklin County, introduced a bill to-night which abolishes capital punishment for women. He said afterward: "I am opposed to hanging women for murder or any other crime. Fermit me to say that my bill has no relation to the case of Mrs. Druse. It will not save her from the gallo ws. It can have no retractive effect." It is understood, however, that if the Legislature passes the bill that Governor Hill will change Mrs. Druse's punishment to that of life long imprisonment. She was reprieved by him until February 28.

Other bills were introduced as follows: In the Schale—By Mr. Dunham—Authorizing a division in New-York City of the 2 per cent tax collected from foreign fire insurance companies between the Firs Fatrol, the Exampt Firsment Association and the Relief Fund of the New-York Fire Department.

In the Assembly:

In the Assembly :

In the Assembly:

By Mr. Glegerich—Permitting the sale of malt beverages and light wines an Sunday between 2 p. m. and midnight, provided barrooms are properly screened. The bill applies to New-York, Brooklyn, Albany, Buffalo, Bockester, Troy, Syracuse and Utics.

By Mr. Cantor—An act to Protect Public Health, providing that the owner of any hotel, boarding or lodging house offered for rent in any city, town or village having a local board of health, shall after the expiration of sixty days from the passage of the sot keep exposed in a public place on the premises a certificate from such board of health that said premises are in good sanitary condition.

By Mr. Hogan—Amending the New-York City Consolidation Act by permitting the Fire Patrol to participate in the distribution of the tax on foreign fire insurance companies.

Mr. Reilly's Labor Holiday bill was ordered to a third reading, and on motion of Mr. Fassett, the bill was read and passed unanimously.

AGAINST PINKERTON DETECTIVES. A BILL TO PROHIBITTHEIR EMPLOYMENT AS POLICE-

MEN IN NEW-JERSEY. TRENTON, Jan. 24.—In the Assembly to-night Mr. Bar-rettintroduced a bill directed against Pinkerton detectives. It prohibits sheriffs, Mayors, etc., from appointing, in case of a riot or other disturbance, as special policemen any persons who have not lived continuously in the State for three years at least, and in the county where needed for three years at least, and in the county water necessity at least one year. Any persons acting in defiance of this law and without leave of the local authorities shall be liable to three years' imprisonment or a fine of \$3,000, or both. Mr. Feeney introduced another bill providing that both. Mr. Feeney introduced another bill providing that no person belonging to the organization commonly known as "the Pinkerton men," or "the Pinkerton patrol," shall exercise in this State any power as deputy sheriff, policeman or constable, etc.; also that nobody but a resident of the State shall so act. A penalty of \$5,000 fine or five years imprisonment is fixed for violation of the law.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF RAILROADS. TEN BILLS SUBMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.-The Railroad Commissioners pre sented in the Senate this evening their supplementary re-port. It submits ten new bills, all of which were appro-

port. It submits ten new bills, all of which were appropriately referred, as follows:

"A" provides that where railroads are merged or bought the capital of the new corporation shall not be greater than that of the purchased road.

"B" prohibits railroads from crossing streets or highways at grade and provides in detail for crossings.

"C" prohibits directors of railroads from bonding or mortgaging roads or issuing increased capital stock, except by a majority vote of the stockholders.

"B" requires greater promptness and correctness in annual and quarterly reports under a fine of \$25 for each day's neglect.

"E" provides that no railroad shall be constructed except on certificates of the Kailroad Commission to their necessity, or on appeal to the Supreme Court.

"F" prohibits parailel and competing lines from leasing or combling.

"G" prohibits railroad freight rebates to shippers who agree not to ship by canal.

"H" makes railroads responsible for fire damages along their lines caused by locomotives.

"I" regulates in full detail the transportation of explosives.

"J" requires railroads to receive par value for the first

"I" requires railroads to receive par value for the first issue of bonds and stocks; provides that franchises, char-ter rights and rights under leases shall not be deemed property; prohibits mortgages in excess of capital stock.

A placard posted throughout the city recently as nounced the opening of the Theatre Royal "under the management of Miss Goddard, newly decorated an painted."—[Dundes Gazette.

THE COAL STRIKE OMINOUS.

ACTION OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR. PREPARED TO CUT OFF THE SUPPLY BY THE RAIL-ROADS-SOME VIOLENCE IN JERSEY CITY. District Assembly No. 49 has decided to take an active

part in the coal strike, and if possible to bring matters to a head as soon as possible. It has arranged for a meeting of laboring men at the Cooper Union on Thursday night to denounce the action of the coal companies and to devise means of assisting the strikers. A meeting of business men to protest against the action of the corporations has also been arranged for in the latter part of the week at the same place.

It was reported at the headquarters of the district, in

Canal-st., yesterday that the brakemen employed by all the railroads bringing coal to this city had decided not to handle any trains carrying coal. This action will shut off the supply of coal completely for a while, as it will be mpossible to run the trains with green hands.

Hitherto there has been no trouble in regard to soft coal, but now the boatmen have decided that they will handle no coal either hard or soft until the strike has been satisfactorily settled, and the 'longshoremen have decided that they will not load coal for steamships! In addition to this the cartmen engaged in carting coal from the boats to private yards have agreed to aid the strikers as much as possible by refusing to cart coal. After consideration it has been de-cided not to interfere with the delivery to families of coal that is now in the yards, and not to call out the men in the mines. The latter conclusion was based on the ground that a strike of the miners would not aid the general cause inasmuch as the more coal the companies succeed in mining the greater will be the need of carrying it when all means of transporting it from the mines are stopped, and this the managers of the strike are confident that they can succeed in doing.

"Our object now," said one of the Board of Arbitration

of District Assembly No. 49, " is to shut off all the supply of coal from New-York, and we will do it. When the peo ple are brought to a realizing sense of the outrageous conduct of these corporations in reducing the aiready scanty wages of their employes when they had advanced the price of coal, perhaps they will arise and create such a public sentiment that the companies will be com-pelled to grant the just demands of the men. We do not propose under any circumstaneas to resort to violence. As an evidence of the disadvantages under which the As an evidence of the disadvantages under which the companies labor, I know that it cost one of the companies over \$4.000 to get \$1,000 worth of coal to New-York and after it got here it couldn't be unloaded.

The influence of the Knights was felt by more than one retail dealer yesterday. Some of them have barges filled with coal at the river-front, and they carnestly hope that the walking delegate of that particular district will not hear of it and order the men to stop work. Thus far there has been no general action on the part of the handlers who are Knights, but when a company or dealer receives a barge of coal the delegate of the district is informed and immediately swoops down upon the dealer, finds where the coal came from, and ends by ordering a strike. The handlers here get \$2 a day and can work six days a week.

handlers here get \$2 a day and can work six days a week.

A new and serious phase of the trouble was begun yesterday morning by the refusal of the soft coal handlers in South Almbey to continue work. The men professed to be sorry for their action, but said they were compelled to go out by their leaders. A portion of them are employed by the Berwind-White Coal Company. The officers of the company say that they will not allow the strike to interfere with their work and will put men to work today. If it is possible to get them. Soft coal is used principally by steamers and the company thinks that it will have no difficulty in supplying that portion of its trade with all the coal needed. When the strikers left off work they had a barrse with a capacity of 800 tons a little more than half full, but nothing could induce them to continue work. At the office of Eobert Hare Powel & Co. of No. 49 Broadway, extensive dealers in soft coal, it was said that it was intended to put new men to work to day and bring matters to a crists. Many hotels and factories have been depending mon soft coal.

Publicity was given, on Sunday and Monday, to Assemblyman Daiton's offer to furnish coal to all the "worthy poor" in his Assembly District, and yesterday at the bureau in West Forty-second-st, where appeals are rocelved, applicants followed one another in a constant stream. The Knights of Labor still refuse to allow the coal to handled and those who asked for coal were told that they must come again. One dealer, who asked that his name be kept from the public, offered to supply what was needed. Mrs. Mullen, whose poverty was mentioned on Saturday, was pleased with a rift of \$1 that had been sent to her by "C. F" through That Trians.

The president of the Consumers' Coal Company is thinking of selling coal to poor poople in small quantifies at a price considerably below that which grocers charge them, and if he can get a guarantee from the union not to interfere he says he will do it. A float containing over 200 tous was unloaded yeste A new and serious phase of the trouble was begun yes

lyn, which has been closed for lack of coal, opened aga yesterday, coal enough to last a few days having been o

An insignificant brawl, which by some of the afternoon papers was described as a bloody riot, occurred at one of the piers of the New-York Rieam Company. A number of strikers came over from New-Jersey, and stimulated by West-st. whiskey felt in condition to "do up" the collies police force of the two cities. They proceeded to Pier No. 6, where men were discharging coal, and tried to get up a quarrel with the workmen; but the appearance of a policeman made them take to their heels. Ten policemen were afterward sent to guard Pier No. 6.

"The rain," said Mr. Barrett, of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, "has helped us a great deal today. The coal at the piers was frozen and the men had to pick it, so their work has been very slow. We will get out about 400 tons to-day."

tons to-day."

SOME VIOLENCE IN NEW-JERSEY. It was supposed in Jersey City that some progress would be made yesterday toward a settlement of the coal handlers' strike bp arbitration, but any amicable settlement seems to be further off than ever in consequence of

would be made yesterday toward a settlement of the coal handlers' strike by arbitration, but any amicable settlement seems to be further off than ever in consequence of acts of violence committed by the strikers or persons acting in their interest. George S. Earle, a retail dealer at Hobeken ave, and Cooksat, made a contract to deliver sixty tons of coal to a purchaser in New-York. The coal was to be taken over in carts, but at an early hour in the morning about thirty or forty strikers went to the yard and no attempt was made to deliver the coal.

Peter Jones, of No. 356 Central-ave, Jersey City, drives a double coal truck for Henry Steinbruck, a retail dealer at No. 256 Central-ave, Jersey City, drives a double coal truck for Henry Steinbruck, a retail dealer at No. 256 Central-ave, Jersey City, drives a double coal truck for Henry Steinbruck, a retail dealer at No. 256 Central-ave, Jersey City, drives a double coal truck for Henry Steinbruck, a retail dealer at No. 256 Central-ave, Jersey City, drives a double coal truck for the read of coal intended for New-York and had reached Fleet-st, when one of a gang of strikers setzed his horses. At the same time another striker climbed into the truck from the rear and struck Jones on the head with a shovel. Information of the attack wast to the Third Precinct Police Station and Sergeant McNulty and a squad of policemen hastened to the scene. Jones had driven on with his load and the strikers had separated, but Morttmer Van Buren, a son of Foliceman Van Buren, had kept track of Jones's assailant and pointed him out to his father, who arrested him. The prisoner gave his name as Michael O'Brien, and said he lived at No. 602 Henderson-st. He denied the charge, but was held.

The excitement on Saturday over the arrest of a Pinkerton delocitive at Port Johnson has entirely subsided and affairs at the coal wharves were more than usually quiet yesterday. A collection was taken up Sunday in the Rey Father Killeen's Church for the benefit of the strikers and netted over \$1,00

There was no further talk yesterday of arbitration.

THE PRICE OF COAL

The anthracite coal companies have made no changes in their circular prices for coal, which range from \$3 75 to \$4 50 a ton according to the sizes. An ad-\$3 75 to \$4 50 a ton according to the sizes. An advance in the price of pea coal was made in December on account of a temporary soarcity of that size. A regular meeting of the sales agents was held soon after the strike began, but it was considered advisable not to advance the circular prices, and this policy has been adhered to. In the summer months, when the demand was somewhat slack, the companies shaded their schedule prices and some sizes were sold at that time at concessions of from 25 to 75 cents a ton; but long before the strike was threatened the companies were enabled to obtain in most cases the full circular prices.

companies were enabled to obtain in most cases the full circular prices.

Among retail dealers the price varies according to the number of tons a customer wants. Hotels and factories that consume from ten to forty tons a day pay \$9, \$10 and as high as \$11, while families are supplied at \$5 50 to \$7. The reason for the higher charge to hotels and factories is that the coal companies prefer to sell oue-ton lots to regular customers.

WILLING TO LOSE \$10,000.

The men employed by Cooper, Hewitt & Co., at their blast furnaces, at Poquest in Oxford County, N. J., gave notice on Saturday night that they would N. J., gave notice on Saturday night that they would not go to work again until their pay was increased. Superintendent Teckenthal telegraphed to ex-Mayor Cooper asking for instructions. He replied yesterday that unless the men went to work at once to let the fires go out, and that none of the men would ever receive employment again from the firm. Mr. Cooper said that it would cost about \$10,000 to relight the furnaces in case the fires went out, but the firm would not be dictated to by threats of that kind. He said that they were always ready to meet their employes and talk matters over fairly, but they would not be intimidated in that way. The men on hearing Mr. Cooper's answer went to work. Cooper's answer went to work.

EXPRESS MESSENGERS INDIGNANT. The employes of the New-York Transfer Company and Dodd's Express Company, especially the messengers on the

Pennsylvania, New-Jersey Central and New-York and New-Haven Railroad, for several days have been complaining bitterly against what they term a "managerial speculating scheme," by which they say members of the Transfer Company are trying to make money out of the men. About a week aso the men received notice from the manager, A. E. foold, that they would be compelied to give additional bonds. These bonds were to be given in the form of a policy in the Assurance Company of North America, the main office of which is in Montreal. A large number of railroad officials in New-York and several stockholders in the Transfer Company are, it is said, stockholders in the Assurance Company. The cost of the policy is \$1 for every \$100 secured. To-day is the last day the men have to send in their bonds, Only a few have compiled with the order, and a number of the messengers state that if the Transfer Company attempts to discharge the men there will be trouble. bitteriy against what they term a "managerial speculat

"SCAB" FREIGHT STILL BOYCOTTED. NON-UNION MAN ROUGHLY HANDLED BY A

STRIKER-THE POLICE RESERVES IN READINESS. The strike of the longshoremen is gradually spreading. At the headquarters of the strikers, No. 123

The strike of the Tongsboremen is gradually spreading. At the headquarters of the strikers, No. 123 West Houstou-st., reports were coming in all day yesterday to the Executive Board of the Ocean Association, which was in session at that place. No new strikes were reported, but the war will begin on the arrival of some of the big steamers.

The Bourgogne of the Freuch Line arrived yesterday, and when she was made fast to the dock at Morton-st. the Tongshoremen took out the baggage. After dinner they told Mr. de Bebian, the arent, that they had concluded not to go to work until this morning, and then it would depend on the action of the Board of Arbitration of District Assembly No. 49 whether or not they returned to work. They said that they appreciated his action in declining to handle Old Dominion freight until compelled to do so by the courts, but that it was imperative on them not to handle it at all, courts or no courts. Mr. de Bebian says that unless the men return to work to-day he will do his best to fill their places with non-union men.

At the Anchor Line pier, No. 21 North River, Captain Nichols, who was in charge, said that a committee had ordered his men to stop work on Saturday and they had done so. They could consider themselves discharged as the company had at once advertised for new men. There have been 300 responses to the advertisement. Sixty-five of the best men had been selected and put to work on the Alexandria. The rest of the men were sent to Brooklyn to work on the com-

new men. There have been 300 responses to the advertisement. Sixty-five of the best men had been selected and put to work on the Alexandria. The rest of the men were sent to Brooklyn to work on the company's ships there. Many of the new men were employed now at \$15 a week and the company proposed to pursue the plan of paying weekly wages to steady hands. The old men say that they are ready to return to work whenever the company will cease handling Old Dominion freight.

There was some stight trouble at the Morgan Line docks, but it was settled amicably and the men did not strike. At Pier No. 3, North River, occupied by the Alexandre Line, there was trouble on account of the coal supply. A part of the pier is occupied by the New-York Sicam Company as a receiving point for their coal and an ash dump. It is alleged that the steamship company gets its coal through the steam company and the men refuse to handle it. In consequences of the trouble the City of Puebla, which is advertised to sail on Thursday, will probably be delayed. Strikers attempted to stop some of the Steam Ricating Company's ash carts yesterday, but they were driven off by the police. At Pier No. 6 North River trouble is also feared, the Tongshoremen having refused to tool up a steamer.

At the Old Dominion pier the situation is unchanged. There was a lively time there yesterday when one of the strikers, John Williams, struck Joseph Grey a non-union man, over the head with a steel yard weight and almost fractured his skull. Williams was arrested by Officer Heath and taken to the Tombs Police Court, when he was held in \$300 bail. Grey was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital where his wounds were driven in Brooklyn, where 200 Tong-

bail. Grey was taken to the Chambers Street Horpital where his wounds were dressed.

At Prentice's Stores in Brooklyn, where 200 long-shoremen went on strike against loading Old Dominion freight on Anchor Line boats, new hands were employed, but Wilson & Wheeler, the stevedores, refused to work with the green men. The company gave orders that they must remove their detricks today. The longshoremen had pickets sll along the river front to watch for Old Dominion freight and are determined to strike every ship that persists in bandling it. They have also decided to make common cause with the coal-handlers. The grain elevator men and the bag sewers have promised to help them. Police Captain Gastlin, of the Steamboat Squad, had 200 men at his disposal yesterday and the precincts bordering on the rivers were instructed to have their reserve squads in readiness for duty. Captain Gastlin distributed half his force along the river and kept 100 men in reserve at Pier No. 37.

INDIGNATION AGAINST PINKERTON MEN. Philadelphia, Jan. 24.—A dispatch from Coatesville, Penn., says: "On Saturday evening several Pinkerton detectives went to the works of Worth Brothers, where it is expected an attempt will be made to resume work on Monday. When approached on the streets they pointed revolvers at those who attempted to speak to them. Every train is being watched closely to see that nobody comes to take the situations offered at the mills. An indignation meeting was held at the old Town Hall and res-

November I, was yesterday before Judge Benedict in the United States Circuit Court, for trial on a charge of felonious assault. He has been under bail since the shooting. He was promptly on hand when the court opened yesterday, and sat beside his counsel, ex-Judge Curtis. His defence is that he was inasine when the act was committed. He did not show signs of want of intellect during the trial, although he was sometimes silent and moody, and at other times nervous and excitable. His son, age fourteen, stood at his side part of the time, and his wife, a stout, matronly woman, watched the proceedings from a seat in the rear of the court-room. Surveyor Beattie was in attendance for an hour or two. His appearance does not indicate that he bears the wounds of two large bullets, fired at short range by Bieral.

United States District Attorney Walker and his assistant, General B. B. Foster, conducted the case for the prosecution. Ex-Judge Curtis argued vigorous-ly for an adjournment. He said that General Daniel E. Sickles, who had expected to act as counsel for Bieral, could not be at the court yesterday. He asked for delay until Thursday. Furthermore no expert had been secured to testify as to the mental condition of Bieral. The defendant was so poor that he had to depend on his counsel to pay the expenses. Judge Benedict directed that the trial should proceed.

The day was occupied in obtaining a jury. Surveyor Beattie had many acquaintances on the panel, and the panel was exhausted before a jury was obtained. A sew extra talesmen sufficed to fill the tury box.

The members of the jury are Charles H. Flagg, jeweller, No. 364 West Twenty-first st.; Alexander M. Powell, confectioner, No. 152 Chambers st.; W. L. Walkefield, dry-goods, No. 327 Broadway; John K. Farrell, safes, No. 251 Broadway; W. B. Perry, produce, No. 316 West Thirtieth-st.; Marx J. Lazare, broker; Herman Quackenbush, broker No. 108 Wall-st.; E. Edward Marks, broker, No. 29 Wall-st.; Morris Jacobs, broker, No. 114 Wall-st.; M. A. Separce, manufacturer,

occupy one or two days more.

Three new cases of smallpox were reported yesterday, One of the victims was John Fox, of No. 422 West Fiftysixth-st., whose case was reported on Sunday night, but with the wrong number, so that when the Health officers with the wrong number, so that when the freath officers went to look for him they were unable to find him. Yes-ternay morning whon the mistake was discovered the terialy morning whon the mistage was discovered the patient was dead. Other reports locate cases at No. 893 Second-ave., Nos. 410 and 877 Seventh-ave. and at No. 861 Sixth-ave. The more the Health officers learn of the source of contagion in each case, the more clearly it is being demonstrated that the death of the man Henderson in West Fiftieth-st., from aliced measies, was the starting point of the present epidemic. One Schroeder, who was stricken down and removed to the hospital on Saturday night, turns out to have been the driver of the hearse that carried Henderson to his grave. Two other undertakers helpers, who handled the body, are so far all right. Vaccination was lively at Sanitary Headquarters yesterday. An inspector went up to Captain Williams's station and vaccinated fifteen officers who had been sleeping with Policeman Miller, he having come out of an infected boarding-house.

MRS. CLEVELAND AND MRS. BELMONT RELATED. Washington Gossip in The Chicago Inter-occan.

The presence of Mrs. August Belmont, of New York, at the dinner given to the Usbinet on Thursday evening has given rise to a pleasant little piece of gossip. It is said that Mrs. Cleveland expressed a wish to meet Mrs. Belmont, having heard so much of her graceful dignity of demeanor and wonderfully preserved charms, and also becaused she believed that Mrs. Belmont and herself were in some distant way relatives. It is added that when the two indies met in friendly conversation they discovered that this surmise was correct, [each; being a distant relative of Commodore Oliver Perry of historic fome. patient was dead. Other reports locate cases at No. 893

THE PETROLEUM MARKET,

Very little increase was made in the dealings in crude cer-tificates yesterday as compared with Saturday. The Wash-ington production has run up to nearly 8,000 barrels a day, as ingion production has run up to nearly 3,000 barrels a day, as was to be expected from the opening of new good wells, but the news from the field is without special importance. The warlike outlook in Europe which affected relievaly stocks unfavorably and influenced a better tendency to prices of wheat had no effect on oil, which one might think would be benefited as much by war in the tentacent has wheat would be. The trading was without significance, but prices sank from 71 of 71 to 10 to 10

THE TELEPHONE CASES.

HEARING BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT. A GREAT ARRAY OF COUNSEL BEGIN THE FINAL AT-

TACK ON THE BELL PATENT. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (Special).—The Supreme Court room was thronged to-day with people who had come to witness the proceedings in the telephone cases. A prominent figure in the crowd was Alexander Graham Bell, the nventor, who paid close attention to the rather prosy and technical speech of the leading counsel in behalf of the Dolbear inventor. Behind Bell sat his father and uncle whose faces became so familiar during the sittings of the Pan-Electric Committee. Within the bar the formidable array of opposing counsel was reinforced by the presence of Messrs. Boyle, Ranney and Millard, of the Pan-Electric Committee. Ex-Solicitor General John Goode, now one of the counsel in the Government Pan-Electric suit; ex-Congressman Casey Young, and Jefferson Chandler, also one of the Government attorneys in the proceeding against the Bell Company. Nearly a dozen men ap peared in the various suits against the Bell Company in cluding Senator Edmunds, Grosvenor P. Lowrey, of New-York, and Don M. Dickerson, of Detroit. Seven of them are to submit oral arguments. For the Bell Company appear Edward N. Dickinson, of New-York; his coll the venerable Chauncey Smith, of Boston, and L. I. Stor-

row.

All the Justices were present except Justice Woods, who is sick in California, and Justice Gray, who, in view of the fact that his relatives are holders of a considerable amount of telephone stock, has decided not to take part in the hearing and decision of the cases. It was decided that Mr. Maymalier should open for the defence in the Dolbear case, W. K. Peckham in the Molecular case, and Lysander Hill in the Drawbaugh case. Mr. Storrow will then open the argument for the Bell Telephone Company. The Chief Justice notified to counsel that the court, in view of the importance of these cases, had decided to postpone the usual February recess one week, and allow counsel two weeks' time for this argument. At 3:15 o'clock J. E. Maynadier opened the argument in the Dolbear case.

o'clock J. E. anyhander opened.

The cases are five in number, and in all of them the American Bell Telephone Company is the appellee. The appellants in these cases and the courts from which the appeals come, are as follows:

1—Amos E. Dolbear and others. Appeal from the United States Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts.

United States Circuit Court for the District Sects.

2—The Molecular Telephone Company and others: from the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.

3—The Clay Commercial Telephone Company and others; from the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

4—The People's Telephone Company and others; from the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York.

the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.

5—The Overland Telephone Company and others; from the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.

These cases are a series of appeals from the principal suits in which the Bell patents of March 7, 1876, and January 30, 1877, have been litigated. The first, or Dolbear case, grew out of a suit for an infringement brought by the Bell Company against the Dolbear Company in Massachusetts. The latter company set up as its defence, first, that Mr. Bell was not the original inventor of the speaking telephone—that it was invented by a German, one Reis, and described in printed publications ten years or more before Mr. Bell's time; and second, that the form of telephone used by the Dolbear Company was entirely different from that of the Bell Company.

Dolbear Company was entirely different from that of the Bell Company.

The principal subjects of controversy in the lower courts in all of these cases were the meaning and construction of the Bell patent, the question what a speaking telephone is, the comparison of the invention set forth in the Bell patent with the previous state of art forth in the Bell patent with the previous state of art and particularly with the Reis telephone, and the meaning and scope of Mr. Bell's claims on which the issue of infringement turns. The litigation has given rise to record containing thirty-five or forty volumes of evidence and arguments. There are now wenty volumes of record now before this court, containing nearly 15,000 printed pages, besides voluminous briefs.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS. SETTLING A RAILROAD SUIT INVOLVING \$3,000,000 -A SALARY QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—An important decision, involving nearly \$3,000,000, was rendered by the United States Supreme Court this afternoon in the railroad case of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company (as reorganized) against Robert K. Dow, Watson Matthews and Charles Moran, trus. Robert K. Dow, Watson Matthews and Charles Moran, trustees. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Arkansas. Dow and others are trustees in a mortgage executed May 2, 1877, by the Moraphis and Little Rock Railroad Company (as reorganized) to secure its bonds, amounting to \$2,800,000. At the time it was executed the State of Arkansas had a stantory lien upon the mortgaged property for a loan of \$100,000 with 8 per cent interest until paid, such loan having been made in 1861 to the old Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company. The State, in a suit to which the new company was a party, got a decree enforcing its lien and ordering the property to be sold. A few days before the sale was to take place Dow and his associate trustees in the mortgage of May 2, 1877, in order to protect days before the sale was to take place flow and his associate trustees in the mortgage of May 2, 1877, in order to protect the mortgaged property from a forced sale, pand off the State's claim, amounting at the date of the decree with interest at 8 per cent to that date, to \$251,456 27. They then brought this dignation meeting was held at the old Town Hall and resolutions were passed requesting the Burgess and Council to appoint such officers as in their judgment they deem increasary to preserve the peace. One of the speakers denounced Plakerion thugs as the offals of prisons, the secun of the cities and men who are too lazy to work if they get it. A boarding-house has been fitted up at the mill to accommodate the black sleep."

Three furnaces were put in blast at Worth Brothers mil to-day, imported workmen taking the places of the striking from workers. Twenty men have been deputated to protect the workmen and the company's property. It is now believed that the strikers will not interfere with the new workmen.

THE TRIAL OF LOUIS BIERAL BEGUN.

SURVEYOR BEATHE'S ASSAHANT PLEADS INSANITY

A JURY OBTAINED.

Louis Rieral, the Customs inspector who shot Surveyor Beattie in his office at the Custom House on November I, was yesterday before Judge Benedict in the United States Circuit Court, for trial on a charge of felonious assault. He has been under bail since the shooting. He was promptly on hand when the court opened yesterday, and sat beside his counsel, ex-Judge of felonious assault. He has been under bail since the shooting. He was promptly on hand when the court opened yesterday, and sat beside his counsel, ex-Judge of felonious assault. He has been under bail since the shooting. He was promptly on hand when the court opened yesterday, and sat beside his counsel, ex-Judge of felonious assault. He has been under bail since the shooting. He was promptly on hand when the court opened yesterday, and sat beside his counsel, ex-Judge of felonious assault. He has been under bail since the shooting. He was promptly on hand when the court of the time of the time

ceive the two compensations. The judgment of the Court of Claims in favor of Sannations. The judgment of the Court of The other boales are manacied to day was as follows:

No. 633—The United States, appellant, agt. George K Otis, No. 804—George K Otis, appellant, agt. the United States. Appeal from the court of Claims. Judgment affirmed. Mo. 314—Emili Helenoman and others, plantiff in few Arthorists of the Southern District of New York. Judgment affirmed with costs.

No. 125—Mamie M Roberts, executrix, appellant, agt. the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance company of the Circuit Court of the Carbon of Chemic Mutual Life Insurance company of the Circuit Court of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachasetts. Judgment affirmed.

No. 105—The United States, plaintiff in error, agt. H of Parachasetts. Judgment affirmed.

No. 105—The United States for the District of Massachasetts. Judgment affirmed.

No. 105—The United States for the District of Massachasetts. Judgment affirmed.

No. 107—The Creaceant City Live Stock Landing and Staughter house Company, plaintiff in error, agt. He Butchers of the District of New Art.

No. 107—The Creaceant City Live Stock Landing and Staughter house Company, plaintiff in error, agt. Between the Circuit Court of the United States for the Estates for the District of Arkanasa. Disensated for the States of the United States for the States of the States of the Circuit Court of the United States for the States of the Court of the United States for the States of the Court of the United States for the Court of the Court of the United States for the States of the States of the Court of the United States for the Court of the Court of the United States for the States of the States of

mitted.
113, 667, 668, 1662, 1164, and 1165.—The Telephone cases. Argument begun by J K Maynadier for the appellant in No. 118. LEVI M. BATES'S HORSE TRADE.

Levi M. Raies on June 10, 1886, "swapped" horses with Robert Carty, giving him a clostnut horse and \$250 for a line-looking black carriage horse. Mr. Bates says that Carty line-looking black carriage horse. Mr. Bates says that Carty warranted the black horse to be sound in wind and limb and kind and gentle when in harness. After the exchange was made Mr. Bates came to the conclusion that the animal was not sound in wind, that it was impossible to drive him on account of his habit of pulling, and that as a carriage horse he was "uttorly worthioss." His cheatnut horse was worth \$250 and he sued Carty for \$200. The case was tried in the Superior Court before Justice Sedgwick and a jusy. Mr. Bates's condman testified that the high kinds he was a "troub was a" roater and could not be driven in harness. The defendant swore that the horse was in good condition when the trade was made and that if he now "pulled" it was, in his langement, on account of the cruel treatment to which the horse had been subjected by the plaining or his servants. The case was given to the jury yesteriay and resulted in a versitet for the delendant.

Rollins in opposition to the report of George W. Lyon, who de-clarred that she never was the wife of the decelest, and that letters of administration on Georgheshus's estate, consisting of \$27,000 in United States bonds should be granted to his sisters. William Moore, associated with ex-Junge Fullerton ursed the Surrogate to condern the report. The decision was This amount the judge directs that he shall pay to the new receiver.

Justice Lawrence yesterday denied the application of Matthew Tuck, formerly sergeant of the Twenty eighth Police Precinct, for a mandamus directing the Police Commissioners to accept his resignation and place his name on the pension fund. He was arrested in October at Mount Morris Square charged with disorderly conduct and was dismissed from the force.

An attachment against the property of the Brush Electric Light and Power Company was granted yesterday by Justice Lawrence at the anis of the American Electric Construction Company (limited) on a claim for \$3,931 90 for electric lighting apparatus and supplies.

An application was granted by Justice Andrews, of the Supreme Court, yesterday to have Swdney Rosenfeld punished for contempt of court in disobeying an injunction log-bidding him to produce "The Black Hussar."

"Owney" Geoghegan, yesterday argued before Surro

THE COURT OF APPEALS. ALBANT, Jan. 24.—In the Court of Appeals to day the following business was transacted.

No. 177—John W Anderson, as assignee of Perry de Leon, respondent, art. Clement Read and others, appellant. Argued by Algernon S Sullivan for appellant, E Louis Lowe for respondent.

apondent.

The Court of Appeals day calendar for January Nos. 193, 194, 195, 198, 200, 203, 205, 98.

CALENDARS TO-DAY. CALENDARS TO-DAY.

GUPARME COURT CHAMPERS Before Lawrence, J.—Nos. 53, 77, 78, 105, 107, 117, 118, 134, 137, 138, 210, 215, 234, 245, 258, 250, 271, 272, 275, 277, 281, 282, 287, 281, 282, 293, 294, 295.

SUPERME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—PART I.—Before Patterson, J.—Nos. 10/25, 599, 725, 1063, 1071, 10/2, 1074.

SUPERME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—PART II.—Before Ingram, J.—Nos. 10/2, 1001, 865, 1024.

SUPERME COURT—CIRCUT—PART II.—Before Donohn, J.—Nos. 3249, 3842, 3847, 3678, 3690, 3705, 3505, 3538, 3578, 3400, 3845, 3845, 3845, 3845, 3854, 3858, 3886, 3891, 3892, 3893, 3894, 3895, 3898, 3897, 3888, 3887, 3888, 3889, 3890, 3891, 3892, 3893, 3894, 3895, 3898, 3897, 2898, 2898, 2898, 3898, 2898, 2898, 2898, 3897, 2898, 2898, 3898, 3894, 3894, 3895, 3898, 3897, 2898,

BASE, 3887, 3888, 3889, 3890, 3891, 3892, 3893, 3894, 3895, 3898.

SUPRIME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II—Before Barrett, J.—Case on—No day calendar.

SUPRIME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.—Before Williams, I.—Nos. 3102, 1147, 622, 2234, 990, 177, 3782, 2107, 323, 3974, 3010, 3080, 2806, 2900, 2200, 2013, 977, 3861, 3862, 3863, 3863, 2863, 2868, 3868, 3868, 3869, 3869, 3879, 3871, 3872.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART IV.—Before Beach, J.—2200, 3057, 3735, 3744, 3772, 4488, 4489, 4490, 3774, 3786, 3851, 3364, 3110, 3493, 3771, 4550, 3651, 3698, 3757, 3796, 3793, 3789, 2999.

BURROGATE'S COURT—Before Bollins, S.—Estates of Antoinette Knitte and Thomas Smythe at 10:30 a m; Will of James III paine at 11 a m.

SUTERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Before Dugro, J.—Nos. 402.

402. Superior Court—Trial Term—Part L—Before Sedgwick, SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART II.-Befood Freed. man, J.-Nos. 1507.

SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART III.-Before O'Gorman, J.-Nos. 1543.

SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART IV.-Before Trugt
J.-Nos. 1613, 1649. -Nos. 1613, 1649.

COMMON PLEAS-GENERAL TERM-Adjourned until the first bonday of February.

COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM-Before Duly, J.-No. CALEBOAY.
OMMON PLEAS.—TRIAL TERM.—PART I.—Before Van Hoesen Nos. 2293, 2803, 1295, 1753, 2608, 2231, 2322, 2277, 2244, (0. 195, 2261, 2943, 1868, 2317, 2320, 2321, 2228, 2264, 7, 2249, 2395, 2253, 177, COURT—TRIAL TRIM—PART I.—Before Hall, J.—Nos., 489, 495, 802, 564, 641, 83, 668, 669, 671, 071, 672, 672, 673, 676, 677, 678,

THE STATE OF TRADE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24,-An important decision, involving

54c. No. 2 Mired 33c. Barriey of the control of the

19,000 bush. Oats 20,000 bush.
CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Winter
Patents 4 25#4 50, Southern Winters \$3 90 254 10. Michigan Winter \$3 75 254 00. Choice to Fancy Munesota Patents \$4 20,254 60. Minnesota Bakers, in sacks, \$3 10 2
53 25. Rye Flour—\$2 90 25 3 10 in bels. Buckwheat \$2 2
52 50 pt 100 5.
The leading futures ranged as follows

35% 36 35% 36% 36% 36% 414 415 3414 8HORT KIRS. \$635 \$635 635 635 840 640 650 650

and Butchers' \$4.50 a\$5.00. Receipts 1,760 asas, alipments 250 head.

Defroit, Jan. 24.—Wheat—No. 1 White cash \$4'40. each Michigan Holl \$4'340. No. 2 Red. cash \$4'40. each \$6'40. May align. Receipts—27.700 bash. Cornel No. 2 Sec. receipts 5,800 bash. Outs—No. 2 White \$3'400. No. 2 Sec. receipts 5,800 bash. Units.—Clover Seed—Cash \$4'05. February \$4'70.

MILWADERE, Jan. 24.—Flour casier. Wheat higher. Cash \$0'40. Feb. \$00. May \$5'40. Corn dull—No. 2 So'30. Outs Quiet. No. 2 20'40. Kye casy. No. 1 50'40. Barley No. 4, 500. Provisions higher. Mess Pork Jan. \$12'55': May \$4'72'4. Butter From Steam, January \$6'55': May \$4'72'4. Butter From Steam, January \$6'55': May \$6'72'4. Butter From \$7.65': May \$6'72'4. Butter \$7.65': May \$6'74'4. Butter \$7.65': M

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 24.—Wheat—Market firm with buying orders. No. I Hard Jan. 80 ye; Feb. 80 ye; May 85 ye.

PRORIA. Jan. 24.—Corn.—New active. High Mixed Sa yes Sequenter of the Salar Sequence of the

1,000 bush.

TOLEDO, Jan. 24.—Wheat steady, Cash 84c, asked: Feb. 84-ye bid; May 69-ye, bid. ...Cora dail. Cash 37-ye bid;Outs neglected....Clover seed duil. February 54.76 bid. March 34.77-y bid. ...Eccepts—Wheat 12,000 bush. Corn 7,000 bush. Oats 1,000 bush. Clover Seed bags. Shipments—Wheat 6,000 bush. Corn 4,000 bush. Oats bush. Clover Seed 620 bags.

"A lucky man is zere than a white crow," says Juvenal, and we think he know. However, we have heard of thousands of lucky one s and we propose to let their secretion. They were people broken down in health, suffering with liver, blook, and skin diseases, serotials, dropsy and consumption, and were lucky enough to bear of and wise enough to use Jr. Pierce's "Goldan Medical Discovery," the sovereign broad purmer, tonic and alterative of the age.

of health is to be found in 1r. k. V. Pierce's "Favorite Pre-ecraption," to the morits of which as a roundy for ionale weakness and kindred affections thousands testily.

BITS OF LEGAL NEWS.

Nelson J. Waterbury, in behalf of Catharine Scott, otherwise known as "Duny" Ross, who claims to be the widow of Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.